

LABOR UNIONS

Listened to the Inspiring Address of
Colonel Roosevelt.

BRYAN ONE OF THE STARS.

New York's Governor Indulged in no
Demagoguery, But Told the Plain
Truth in Simple Language—One of
the Most Convincing Speeches of
the Campaign—Thousands Present
to Listen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Organized labor
of Chicago to-day passed in review be-
fore Col. William J. Bryan and Col.
Theodore Roosevelt. Hour after hour
and labor unions marched down Michi-
gan avenue past the Auditorium Hotel,
on the Loggia on which stood the Demo-
cratic nominee for President, the Re-
publican Vice Presidential candidate,
together with Charles E. Towne, Sen-
ator W. E. Mason and a dozen other
political leaders. Both Bryan and
Roosevelt were heartily greeted by the
men as they marched by the hotel.

When the last man of the long line of
marchers had swung around Michigan
avenue into Jackson boulevard, Col.
Bryan and Col. Roosevelt went inside
the hotel, where soon after they sat
down to a luncheon given by labor rep-
resentatives. "It was a flag of truce,"
luncheon, for the trade union men had
declared that in the celebration of La-
bor Day there was to be no politics.

While the parade was moving a host
of people, mostly the families of work-
ing men, gathered in Electric Park,
where the speeches of the day were de-
livered. The programme of speeches
was as follows:

2 p. m. to 3 p. m.—Governor Roosevelt,
Charles A. Towne, Samuel Alschuler,
Democratic candidate for governor of
Illinois; Richard Yates, the Republican
gubernatorial nominee; Senator W. E.
Mason, Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee;
Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; R. M. Pat-
terson and P. J. O'Donnell, to speak in
the order given.

4 p. m.—Colonel Bryan.
Colonel Roosevelt left here late this
afternoon, and Colonel Bryan left at
8 o'clock to-night. The latter takes the
Baltimore & Ohio for Cumberland, Md.,
where he will open the campaign in that
state to-morrow.

Governor Roosevelt said, in part:

By far the greatest problem, the most
far-reaching in its stupendous impor-
tance, is that problem, or rather that
group of problems, which we have
grown to speak of as the labor ques-
tion. It must be always a peculiar
privilege for any thoughtful public man
to address a body of men predominate-
ly composed of wage workers, for the
foundation of our whole social struc-
ture rests upon the material and moral
well being, the intelligence, the fore-
sight, the sanity, the sense of duty and
the wholesome patriotism of the wage
worker. This is doubly the case now;
for, in addition to each man's individ-
ual action, you have learned the great
lesson of acting in combination. It
would be impossible to overestimate
the far-reaching influence of, and on
the whole, the amount of good done
through your association. In address-
ing you the one thing that I wish to
avoid is any mere glittering generali-
ty, any more high-sounding phraseol-
ogy, and, above all, any appeal what-
soever made in a demagogic spirit, or
in a spirit of mere emotionalism. When
we come to dealing with our social and
industrial needs, remedies, rights and
wrongs, a ton of oratory is not worth
an ounce of hard-headed, kindly com-
mon sense.

Treated as a Man.

The fundamental law of healthy po-
litical life in this great republic is that
each man shall in deed and not merely
in word, be treated strictly on his
worth as a man; that each shall do full
justice to his fellow, and in return shall
exact full justice from him. Each
group of men has its special interests;
and yet the higher, the broader and
deeper interests are those which apply
to all men alike; for the spirit of brother-
hood in American citizenship, when
rightly understood and rightly
applied, is more important than ought
else. Let us scrupulously guard the
special interests of the wage worker,
the farmer, the manufacturer and the
merchant, giving to each man his due
and also seeing that he does not wrong
his fellows; but let us keep ever clearly
before our minds the great fact, that

ECZEMA'S ITCH IS TORTURE.

Ecze-ma is caused by an acid humor in
the blood coming in contact with the
skin and producing great redness and in-
flammation; little pustular eruptions form
and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which
dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is
hard, dry and fissured. Ecze-ma in any
form is a tormenting, stubborn disease,
and the itching and burning at times are
almost unbearable; the acid burning
humor seems to ooze out and set the skin
on fire. Salves, washes nor other external
applications do any real good, for as
long as the poison remains in the blood
it will keep the skin irritated.

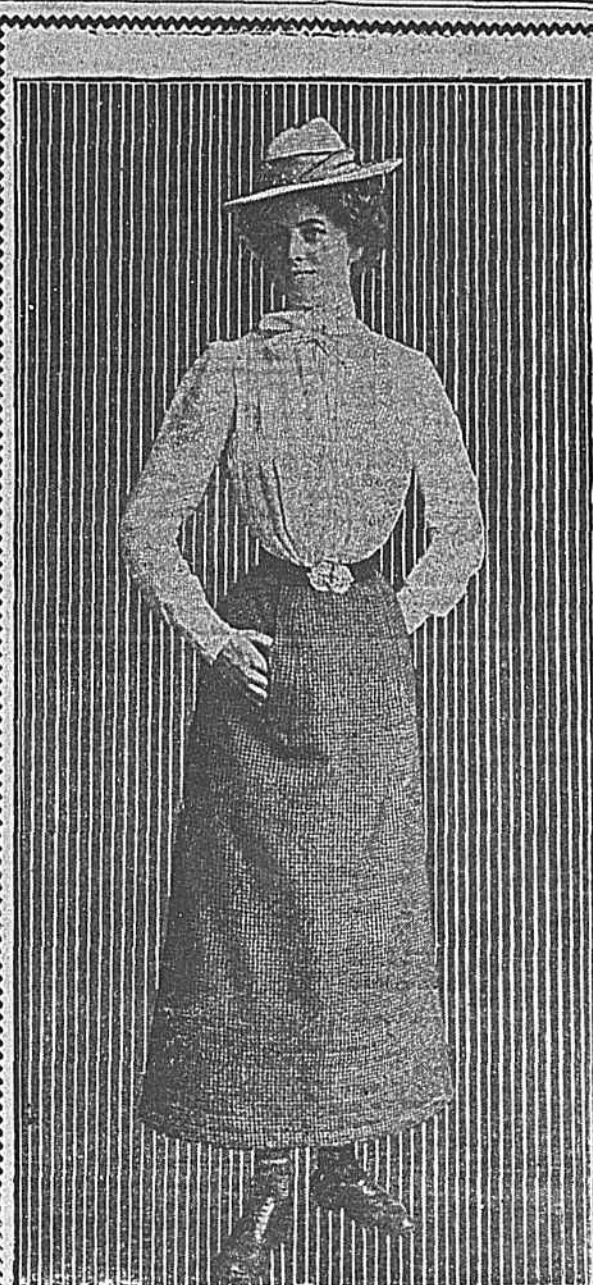
BAD FORM OF TETTER.

"For three years I
had Tetters on my
hands, which caused
them to swell to twice
their natural size. Part
of the time the disease
was in the form of run-
ning sores, very pain-
ful, and causing me
much discomfort. Four
doctors said the Tetters
had progressed too far
to be cured, and they
could do nothing for
me. I took only three
bottles of S. S. S., and
was completely cured.
This was fifteen years
ago, and I have never
since seen any sign of my old trouble."—Mrs.
E. B. JACKSON, 1414 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison,
cools the blood and restores it to a healthy,
natural state, and the rough, unhealthy
skin becomes soft, smooth and clear.

Send for our book and write us
about your case. Our physicians have
made these diseases a life study, and can
help you by their advice; we make no
charge for this service. All correspondence
is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



Be Worn Through September

The short skirt is everywhere in evidence these days, and is
even appearing upon the shopping streets, but for good form is al-
lowable only for bad weather and outing and sporting occasions.
The material of this skirt represents the correct cut and texture.
It is of a gray mixture, opening at the side and heavily stitched
at the bottom.

where the deepest chords are touched,
the interests of all are alike and must
be guarded alike.

Beware of Hatred.

We must beware of any attempt to
make hatred in any form the basis of
action. Most emphatically each of us
need to stand up for his own rights; all
men and all groups of men are bound to
retain their self-respect, and demand-
ing the same respect from others to
see that they are not injured and that
they have secured to them the fullest
liberty of thought and action. But to
feed fat a grudge against others, while
it may or may not harm them, is sure
in the long run to do infinite harm to
the man himself.

Trouble from Mutual Misunderstand- ing.

The more a healthy American sees of
one's fellow Americans, the greater
grows his conviction that our chief
troubles come from mutual misunder-
standing, from failure to appreciate
one another's point of view. In other
words, the great need is fellow feel-
ing, sympathy, brotherhood, and all
this naturally comes by association. It
is, therefore, of vital importance that
there should be such association. The
most serious disadvantage to city life
is the tendency of each man to keep iso-
lated in his own little set, and to look
upon the vast majority of his fellow-
citizens indifferently so that he soon
becomes to forget that they have the
same red blood, the same love and
hate, the same likes and dislikes, the
same desire for good, and the same
perpetual tendency, ever needing to be
checked and corrected, to lapse from
good into evil. If only our people can
be thrown together where they act on a
common ground with the same moti-
ves and have the same objects, we
need not have such fear of their falling
to acquire a general respect for one
another and with such respect there
must finally come fair play for all.

His Life on the Plain.

The first time I ever labored along-
side of them and was thrown into inti-
mate companionship with men who
were mighty men of their lands, was
in the cattle country of the northwest.
I soon grew to have an immense liking
and respect for my associates, and as I
knew them, and did not know similar
workers, in other parts of the country,
it seemed to me that the ranch owner
was a great deal better than any east-
business man and that the cow-puncher
stood on a corresponding altitude com-
pared to any of his brethren in the
east.

Well, after a little while I got thrown
into close relations with the farmers,
and it did not take long before I had
moved them up alongside of my be-
loved men, and made up my mind that
they really formed the backbone of the
land. Then, because of certain cir-
cumstances, I was thrown into inti-
mate contact with railroad men; and I
gradually came to the conclusion that
these railroad men were about the
finest citizens there were anywhere
around. Then, in the course of some of-
ficial work, I was thrown into close
contact with a member of the carpen-
ters, blacksmiths and men in the
building trades—that is, skilled me-
chanics of a high order; and it was not
long before I had them on the same
pedestal with the others. By that time
the difference was not in the men, but
in my own point of view; and that if
any man is thrown into contact with
any large body of his fellow citizens it

is apt to be the man's own fault if he
does not grow to feel for them a very
hearty regard, and, moreover, grow to
understand that on the great ques-
tions that lie at the root of human
well-being, he and they feel alike.

Should Work Together.

Our prime need as a nation is that
every American should understand and
work with his fellow citizens, getting
into touch with them so that by actual
contact he may learn that fundamen-
tally he and they have the same inter-
ests, needs and aspirations.

Of course, different sections of the
community have different needs. The
greatest questions that are before us,
the questions that are for all time, af-
fect us all alike. But there are sepa-
rate needs which affect separate groups
of men just as there are separate needs
affect each individual man. It is
just as unwise to forget the one fact
as it is to forget the other. The spe-
cialization of our modern industrial
life, its high development and com-
plex character, means a corresponding
specialization in needs and interests.
While we should, so long as we can
safely do so, give to each individual the
largest possible liberty, a liberty which
necessarily includes initiative and re-
sponsibility, yet we must not hesitate
to interfere whenever it is clearly seen
that harm comes from excessive indi-
vidualism. We cannot afford to be
empirical one way or the other. In the
country districts the surroundings are
such that a man can usually work out
his own fate, by himself to the best ad-
vantage. In our cities, or where men
congregate in masses, it is often neces-
sary to work in combination, that is,
through associations; and here it is
that we see the great good conferred
by labor organizations, by trade
unions. Of course, if managed unwisely,
the very power of such a union or or-
ganization, makes it capable of doing
much harm; but on the whole, it would
be hard to overestimate the good these
organizations have done in the past,
and still harder to estimate the good
they can do in the future, if handled
with resolution, forethought, honesty
and sanity.

Impossible to Lay Down a Rule.

It is not possible to lay down a hard
and fast rule, logically perfect, as to
when the state shall, and when the in-
dividual shall be left unhampered and
unhindered.

We have exactly the same right to
regulate the conditions of life and work
in factories and tenement houses that
we have to regulate fire escapes and the
like in other houses. In certain com-
munities the existence of a thoroughly
efficient department of factory inspec-
tion is just as essential as the estab-
lishment of a fire department. How
far we shall go in regulating the hours
of labor, or the liabilities of employers,
is a matter of expediency, and each
case must be determined on its own
merits, exactly as it is a matter of ex-
pediency to determine what so-called
"public utilities" the community shall
leave to private or corporate ownership,
securing to itself merely the right to re-
gulate, sometimes one course is expe-
dient, sometimes the other.

In my own state during the last half
dozen years we have made a number
of notable strides in labor legislation,
and, with very few exceptions, the
laws have worked well. This is, of
course, partly because we have not
tried to do too much and have proceed-
ed cautiously, feeling our way, and
while always advancing, yet taking

each step in advance only when we
were satisfied that the steps already
taken was in the right direction. To in-
vite reaction by unregulated zeal is
never wise, and is sometimes fatal.

Law of Life is Work.

A word on the general question. In
the first place, in addressing an audi-
ence like this, I do not have to say that
the law of life is work, and that work
in itself so far from being any hard-
ship is a great blessing, provided al-
ways it is carried on under conditions
which preserve a man's self respect
and which allow him to develop his
own character and rear his children so
that he and they, as well as the whole
community of which he and they are
part, may steadily move onward and
upward. The idler, rich or poor, is at
best a useless, and is generally a nox-
ious member of the community. To
whom much has been given from him
much is rightfully expected; and a
heavy burden of responsibility rests
upon the man of means to justify by
his actions the social conditions which
have rendered it possible for him or his
forefathers to accumulate and to keep
the property he enjoys. He is not to be
excused if he does not render full mea-
sure of service to the state and to the
community at large. There are many
ways in which this service can be ren-
dered; in art, in literature, in philan-
thropy, as a statesman or as a soldier;
but in some way he is in honor bound
to render it, so that benefit may accrue
to his brethren who have been less fa-
vored by fortune than he has been. In
short, he must work, and work not only
for himself but for others. If he does
not work he fails not only in his duty
to the rest of the community, but he fails
signally in his duty to himself. There
is no need of envying the idle. Ordina-
rily, we can afford to treat them with
impatient contempt; for when they fail
to do their duty they fail to get from
life the highest and keenest pleasure
that life can give.

Must Do our Duty.

To do our duty; that is the summing
up of the whole matter. We must do
our duty by ourselves and we must do
our duty by our neighbors. Every good
citizen whatever his condition, owes
his first service to those who are near-
est to him, who are dependent upon
him, to his wife and children; next he
owes his duty to his fellow citizens;
and this is the duty he must perform,
both to his individual neighbor and to
the state, which is simply a form of ex-
pression for all his neighbors combined.
He must keep his self-respect and ex-
act the respect of others. It is emi-
nently wise and proper to strive for
such leisure in our lives as will give a
chance for self-improvement; but, woe
to the man who seeks, or trains up his
children to seek, idleness instead of the
chance to do good work. No worse
wrong can be done by a man to his
children than to teach them to go
through life endeavoring to shirk diffi-
culties instead of meeting them and
overcoming them. You men, here in
the west, have built up this country,
not by seeking to avoid work, but by
doing it well; not by flinching from
every difficulty, but by triumphing
over each as it arose and making out
of it a stepping stone to further
triumph.

Build Up, Don't Strike Down.

On the whole we shall all go up or go
down together. Some may go up or go
down further than others, but disre-
garding special exceptions the rule is
that all must have to share in common
something of whatever adversity or
whatever prosperity is in store for the
nation as a whole. In the long run each
section of the community will rise or
fall as the community rises or falls. If
hard times come to the nation whether
as the result of natural causes, or be-
cause they are invited by our own folly,
all of us will suffer. Certain of us will
suffer more, and others less, but all will
suffer somewhat. If, on the other
hand, providence and our own energy
and good sense bring prosperity to us,
all will share in that prosperity. We
will not all share alike, but something
each one of us will get. Let us strive
to make the conditions of life such that
as nearly as possible each man shall re-
ceive the share to which he is honestly
entitled and no more, and let us re-
member at the same time that our ef-
forts must be to build up rather than
to strike down, and that we can best
help ourselves not at the expense of
others, but by heartily working with
them for the common good of each and
all.

GLASS WORKERS REVOLT

Against the Action of President
Burns—"The Wheel Within the
Wheel" of Organized Labor.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—A meeting of
window glass blowers and gatherers
was held to-day, which was attended by
members of the craft from all over the
glass districts. At the meeting it was
unanimously decided to refuse to obey
the order of Simon Burns, president of
the Window Glass Workers' Associa-
tion, that all members of the organiza-
tion must work to secure flateners to
fill the places of members of the win-
dow glass flateners association in the
plants of the American Window Glass
Company. It was also decided to refuse
at all times to work in a plant of the
company in which no union or "scab"
flateners were employed, no matter
what personal agreement President
Burns had made with the combine in
the matter.

While all those present expressed the
determination to stand by their own or-
ganization, so far as they could, and
maintain its integrity, they said they
could not as union men help in such at-
tempts as President Burns ordered to
exterminate other crafts in the glass
trade.

Catarrah for Twenty Years and
Cured in a Few Days.—Nothing too
simple, nothing too hard for Dr. Ag-
new's Catarrah Powder to give relief
in an instant. Hon. George James, of
Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a
victim to Catarrah for twenty years,
constant hacking, dropping in the
throat and pain in the head, very of-
fensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's
Catarrah Powder. The first applica-
tion gave instant relief. After using a
few bottles all these symptoms of Cat-
arrh left me." Sold by Charles R.
Goetze, Twelfth and Market streets.—I.

TERRIBLE plagues, those itching,
pestering diseases of the skin. Put an
end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures.
At any drug store.—3.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
J. C. HITCHCOCK

Two Doses

of TONGALINE are usually enough
to subdue the severest paroxysms of
gouty disease. Then, when the pain is gone and the sufferer has rest
and strength-renewing sleep, further treatment with
TONGALINE cures the disease, radically and per-
manently, by causing the body to throw off
the poisons which caused the disturbance.
No external application of lotion or
liniment can secure a permanent
cure. The cause of the dis-
order must be reached by
internal treatment.
This is exactly what
TONGALINE does
safely and
effectively.

It will
cure stub-
born cases of
rheumatism,
gout, neuralgia, ner-
vous and sick headache,
la grippe, sciatica, lumbago,
and similar diseases. It is al-
ways best to prevent disease, there-
fore TONGALINE should be taken when
the first symptoms appear of rheumatic
fever, neuralgia or rheumatic pains, etc. It
is the most effective cure known for "spring
fever," a dangerous condition in which the body is
clogged with poisonous impurities. TONGALINE, by its power to throw
off impurities, cleanses and renews life in every part of the body.
TONGALINE is safe to take. It contains no opium, no morphine, no dangerous nar-
cotic of any kind. It has been tested for twenty years and has been praised in the high-
est terms by physicians and patients.
TONGALINE is sold by all druggists for \$1.00 a bottle.
Full information concerning the cure and how to treat disease is contained in
the book we will send free to sufferers.
MELLIER DRUG COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

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Restore Vitality
Lost Vigor
and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting dis-
eases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion.
A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink
glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By
mail 50c. per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, with our bank-
able guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.
Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

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PILLS
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CTS.**

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(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunk
Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity,
Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail
in plain package, \$1.00 a box, 6 for \$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to
cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

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ing, W. Va.

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and significant. The loca-
tion, favorable and healthful.

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2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Sum-
mer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog
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NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The seat of Nervous Diseases is at base of brain.
When the nerve cells at this point waste, a terrible
decline of the system occurs. Nervous Debility,
Atrophy, Varicocele, Failing Memory, Pain in Back,
Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Etc., are symptoms of this
condition. Neglected, it results in Paresis,
Insanity, or Consumption. Palmer's Tablets
cure these ills by renewing the starved
cells, checking all drains and replacing weakness
with strength and ambition. 50c a box; 12 boxes
(with free booklet) \$5.00. Write for Free
Book. HALSID DRUG CO., CLEVELAND, O.

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Institute is spent in a military camp.
This is established about four miles
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and sanitary conditions are of the
very best.

The boys sleep in tents and on
cots. They do police and guard duty
and have regular routine.
Military camp life is observed in
every respect.

Target practice is held under the
direction of the commandant, and
every possibility of accident is elimi-
nated. From the scores made the
four rifle teams are selected.

Cadets who expect to attend the
camp will report at the Linsley In-
stitute building at 9 a. m. on Mon-
day, September 3.

All old and new students are re-
quested to be present at the Institute
building on Friday, August 31, at 10
a. m., when all arrangements for the
coming school year will be made.

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